



THE HOUSE YOU VISITED
at
A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
1934

LUMBER INDUSTRIES ALL-WOOD HOUSE
Budget planned in the tempo of 1934

American Forest Products Industries
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This charming all-wood home is a visual demonstration of the versatility of wood—a confirmation of its capacity to express a modern motif as delightfully as it has expressed the evolution of dwelling house ideals through successive generations of home-builders.

Wood is not a single material, for within its range are a thousand variations of figure, color, texture, and tone—choices to meet the taste or whim of any buyer or any structural or decorative requirement. For the purpose of demonstrating this point, no two rooms of the exhibit house are finished in the same material. It is interesting to note the range of materials:

FOUNDATION MEMBERS—Preservatively treated wood.

STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—Southern Yellow Pine, Douglas Fir, Eastern Hemlock, West Coast Hemlock, Norway Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Spruce.

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES—Tidewater Red Cypress.

SIDING AND EXTERIOR TRIM—California Redwood.

WINDOW SASH—Ponderosa Pine.

ROOFING—Red Cedar Shingles.

INSULATION—Balsam Wool (a wood product).

VESTIBULE—*Walls and Ceiling*, Tidewater Red Cypress; *Floor*, Appalachian White Oak.

HALL—*Walls*, Arkansas Soft Pine; *Floor*, Appalachian White Oak.

LIVING ROOM—*Walls and Floors*, Appalachian White Oak.

DINING ROOM—*Walls and Floors*, American Walnut.

MASTER BEDROOM—*Walls*, Red Birch; *Floors*, Northern Hard Maple.

CHILD'S BEDROOM—*Walls*, Knotty Idaho White Pine; *Floors*, Southern White Oak.

KITCHEN—*Walls*, White Maple; *Floors*, Hard Maple.

CLOSET LININGS—Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar.

CEILINGS—(Except Vestibule) Douglas Fir Plywood.

DRIVEWAY AND GARDEN WALKS—Pecky Red Cypress Blocks.

Not a trick house

—not prefabricated

—any carpenter can build it

—materials can be had from any retail lumberman

Below are listed a few of the innovations employed by our Architect to reproduce easily and quickly, with America's oldest building material, America's newest architectural type. Architect Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr. Tribune Tower, Chicago.

FLAT SIDING—A new effect with wide siding, nosed edges and concealed lapped joints. Other siding patterns are also adaptable and color scheme may be changed at will.

ROUNDED CORNERS—Aid new exterior effect, eliminate mitering at corners, and conceal built-in drain spouts.

CONCEALED GUTTERS—Enhance beauty of clean, simple house silhouette.

TREATED LUMBER—Provides long life through preservative treatment of lumber for footings, sills, floor joints, and subflooring.

FRAMING—Embodies latest research in structural design for maximum strength and rigidity. Sills anchored to foundation and roof to side walls. Structurally, house is one-piece unit.

BUILT-DRY—A plasterless house. All wall and ceiling surfaces are of wood. Elimination of plaster assures a dry house and eliminates plaster cracks. Adds to insulating power of house. Speeds erection time, regardless of weather, and thus saves carrying charges.

CEILINGS AND WALLS—Plywood ceiling assures permanence without plaster cracks or long drying period. Makes possible an infinite variety of finishes and decorative effects. They are clean and sanitary.

CORNER WINDOWS—Assure maximum air and light while providing greater utility wall space—a very desirable feature in a small home.

VENETIAN BLINDS—Eliminate shades, provide excellent ventilation, fit into pockets out of sight above windows.

WOOD FLOORS—Provide greatest comfort under foot, warmth. Various species and colors make possible a wide range of decorative effects for every practical use.

INSULATION—In addition to the natural insulating qualities provided by the siding, shingles, and building paper, plus the interior panelling, a flexible wood fibre insulation is inserted between the studs. No house could be warmer in winter or cooler in summer, or as quiet.

